

Refusal to Salute U. S. Flag Means Seizure of Mexican Port

HEARTY REFUSED FLEET TO SALUTE

Was Willing, However, to Salute the Dolphin with Five Guns.

LIND INFLUENCED CABINET

Views Said to Have Played Important Part in Determination to Take Firm Stand.

The situation which resulted in the ordering of the fleet to Tampico was initiated last Thursday, when a passenger and nine marines of the cruiser Dolphin landed at Tampico from a whaleboat. They went in quest of gasoline, which they had found themselves in need of after putting out from the Dolphin. Admiral Mayo had reported to the Navy Department that the marines were without arms. Upon landing they were ordered arrested and were held before an official for an inquiry as to the purpose of their presence at Tampico. After being paraded through the streets of Tampico under arrest they were permitted to return to the Dolphin in their whaleboat.

Admiral Mayo, commanding the ships at Tampico, immediately made vigorous representations to Gen. Zaragoza, demanding reparations through a salute to the national colors before 6 o'clock on Friday. Admiral Mayo's report was communicated to the Navy Department and by Secretary Daniels to President Wilson, who then was at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Before the expiration of the time set by Admiral Mayo the Huerta government had come forward with disclaimers of responsibility for the insult and had announced that the subordinate officials responsible for it would be punished severely.

Mayo was sustained.

The President decided that the demand of the admiral would be sustained by this government, and representations to this effect were made by Charge O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City. A definite ultimatum was withheld, however, through the requests of Huerta for an opportunity for discussion of the situation.

The administration entertained the view that a time limitation was not essential to a protest for the insult. Until yesterday President Wilson and his advisers had believed, from the character of Huerta's representations, that the apology demanded would be obtained amicably. It was with this belief in mind that the President yesterday received from Charge O'Shaughnessy a report of his last interview with President Huerta.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy reported that Huerta was unwilling to assent to a full demand of the American government, he taking the position that no formal apology was not commensurate with the wrong done. He had committed. The Mexican President was willing to have the Tampico guns salute the cruiser Dolphin with five guns, he suggested that the admiral should be permitted to land on the shore with an officer and men of the Dolphin and should not be regarded as applying to the American flag.

Lind is called in.

John Lind was called to the White House for a discussion of this reply at 10 o'clock. Following this conference the President met the cabinet and the report before them. The cabinet meeting yesterday probably was the most important that this body has held. The issue which the President called to the members to help him to decide was whether the United States was to stand behind its demand for a salute to the Stars and Stripes or to accept of expediency and the future of its policy of watchful waiting, accept the inadequate reparations promised by the Mexicans.

A strong difference of opinion developed. Although the majority of the cabinet was sobered by the realization of the possibility of this country facing the world to the belief that the national honor should be sustained at any cost. There had little patience with the contention which it is understood, was held by at least one cabinet official that the issue at stake would, not justify the administration for imperiling human lives and its humanitarian policy in Mexico. Supporters of the latter contention urged that Admiral Mayo's demand be withdrawn and that the President announce his satisfaction with the reply, which has been publicly expressed by Huerta.

Envoy gives views.

John Lind's views are said to have played an important part in determining the administration's attitude. The President's special envoy is believed to have urged drastic action by the United States. He is believed to have convinced the President that the United States should have held out no hopes for the success of the administration's policy in procuring the withdrawal of Huerta and a popular election.

The cabinet finally supported the President's view that the Mayo demand ought to be backed up to the fullest. They approved the decision to order the Atlantic fleet to Tampico with the view of compelling the salute, though it is necessary for the Secretary to communicate to Charge O'Shaughnessy of an ultimatum setting forth the purposes for which the fleet had been ordered to Vera Cruz.

Secretary Daniels issued orders for the movement of the ships immediately after adjournment. White House officials communicated to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs the action that had been taken. It is understood that the committee will be called into session by the President soon and that a full discussion of the government's plans will be had.

FEDERALS ARE CRUSHED AFTER NINE-DAY BATTLE

Rebels Defeat Force of 15,000 in One of Bloodiest Struggles of Revolution.

San Pedro, De Las Colinas, Coahuila, Mexico, April 14.—After one of the hardest fought and bloodiest battles of the revolution, a battle which has lasted virtually nine days, the constitutionalists have driven off a federal army aggregating fully 15,000 men.

The federals were commanded by six generals. The loss on both sides will be extremely heavy.

The battle front extended over a line nearly twenty miles long and for that reason days will be required to pick up the wounded. Hundreds of prisoners have been taken.

Rear Admiral Badger Has Powerful Flotilla to Assemble at Tampico

Atlantic Fleet Comprises Eleven Battleships, Six Cruisers, and Other Auxiliary Vessels.

Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, will have at his disposal eleven battleships, six cruisers and a number of transports and other auxiliary vessels at the expiration of the time needed for the assembling of these vessels, as ordered by the Navy Department yesterday.

The following ships will make up the American naval force at Tampico: The Arkansas, Capt. Roy C. Smith, commanding, flagship of the fleet. The Florida, Capt. William R. Rush, commanding, flagship of the first division. The Louisiana, Capt. John H. Gibbons, commanding, flagship of the second division. The Michigan, Capt. Albert P. Niblack, commanding, flagship of the third division. The New Hampshire, Capt. Edwin A. Anderson, commanding, flagship of the fourth division. The South Carolina, Capt. Robert L. Russell, commanding, flagship of the fifth division. The Vermont, Capt. George W. Kilne, commanding, flagship of the sixth division. The New Jersey, Capt. Joseph L. Kane, commanding, flagship of the seventh division. The Connecticut, Capt. John J. Knapp, commanding, flagship of the eighth division. The Minnesota, Capt. Edward Simpson, commanding, flagship of the ninth division. The cruiser Tacoma, Commander Nathan C. Twining, commanding. The Nashville, Commander Lucius A. Bostwick, commanding.

NAVAL FORCES TOIL TO GET FLEET OFF

President's Orders Spell Busy Day in Fifteen Years for Department.

MAKE RECORD FOR SPEED

Officers attached to the Navy Department are planning themselves for a busy day on the remarkable promptness with which each turn of the events of this busy day in fifteen years have been met. In many respects the greatest feat of the day was the burning until long past midnight. In the offices of the aids for personnel, for operations and for material, under officers toiled over the few loose ends of business, but the great work of the day—the issuance of orders for the dispatch of the fleet—was accomplished by the great staff of the department. The "errand" had been promulgated, signed, and was out of the office within six minutes from the time Secretary Daniels gave the word.

Not since the days of 1898 has the Navy Department presided the scene of activity that it did last night. When, early in 1912, it became apparent to President Taft that an army of potential occupation must be sent to the borders of the Rio Grande, the War Department enjoyed all the activity and all the attention that is now showered upon the navy. This is the navy's show and the navy is enjoying it to the full.

When, at 5:45 o'clock last night, the Norfolk steamer pulled away from her dock, bound for Old Point Comfort and Hampton Roads, where the bulk of the fleet lies at anchor, there were genuine war-time scenes. Jack was going aloft—no blue Jack, but Officer Jack. The big steamer was packed and jammed with navy officers whose leave had suddenly been curtailed, hastening to join their ships. Officers' wives and sweethearts were on hand to say good-bye. So were a number of blue-jacketed marines from the Washington Barracks, hastening to supplement the marine complements of the battle fleet at the Road.

Also there were officials of the Navy Department going to Hampton Roads to bid the fleet Godspeed, but all were in a holiday mood. It might be that there was a looming of war clouds on the southwestern horizon, but the spirit of drowsy unconcern was conspicuously absent. The general impression seems to prevail among officers and civilian officials alike that the Mexican expedition, though perhaps the war is long, the distance, is to prove a glorious junket.

"Meet you in Mexico City" was the jocular expression of many a youngster bound south to the first possible chance at seeing active service.

REBELS ARE NEUTRAL; TO KEEP HANDS OFF

Withdraw Forces from Tampico, Pending Settlement of Trouble Between U. S. and Huerta.

FEDERALS ONLY ARE INVOLVED

Juarez, April 14.—Great concern is felt in official quarters here over the Tampico incident. It is announced that the constitutionalist forces have been withdrawn from the attack on Tampico, pending a settlement between the United States and the Huerta government.

"Gen. Huerta has got himself into a serious predicament," said Frederico Gonzales Garza, former private secretary to the late President Madero, tonight. "What he will do in the matter I cannot say. If he has done a wrong to the United States he himself must make redress for it. Mexico as a whole shall not be involved."

Enrique C. Lorente, in charge of the constitutionalist consular service, said: "Huerta is considered a criminal and outlaw by the constitutionalists. If he tries to bring on war, the people of Mexico will hold him responsible and punish him."

Frederico Delagard, Gen. Villa's legal adviser, said: "Huerta will suffer alone if he provokes the United States to take drastic action. The constitutionalists show how they regard the matter by withdrawing from Tampico pending action by Admiral Mayo. We refuse to be drawn into a controversy between the United States and Huerta. It is Huerta and not Mexico with whom the United States is dealing now, and Mexicans will not regard punishment of Huerta as a declaration of war upon Mexico."

CENSOR TAKES POSSESSION VERA CRUZ CABLE OFFICE

Galveston, Tex., April 14.—A Mexican military censor took possession of the cable office at Vera Cruz today.

All dispatches of correspondents were refused—a step taken only in a great emergency or in case of the rupture of diplomatic relations between two countries.

The Chester, Commander William A. Moffat, commanding. The Des Moines, Commander Carl T. Vogelsang, commanding. The Dolphin, Lieut. Commander Ralph Earle, commanding. The mine depot ship San Francisco, Commander William K. Harrison, commanding. The transport Hancock, Commander Arthur L. Willard, carrying first advance brigade of marines. Col. John A. Le June in charge of brigade headquarters.

More Than 20,000 Men.

Each of the battleships has a complement of about 1,000 men. This will bring the force under Admiral Badger's command, including 3,500 marines on board the battleships and the transport, above 20,000. In addition the battleships Rhode Island, Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia, which are now in drydock undergoing repairs, will be ordered to join the force at Tampico.

The torpedo flotilla under command of Capt. William S. Sims, is under orders at Pensacola to await a decision as to whether it may be needed at Tampico.

VILLA ORDERS RUSH SHIPMENT OF ARMS

Telegram Taken to Mean that Rebel General Plans Another Attack on Enemy.

FURLOUGHS ARE SUSPENDED

Special to The Washington Herald.—Norfolk, April 14.—Four of America's greatest battleships—the Arkansas, New Jersey, Vermont and New Hampshire—were ordered to leave Norfolk today to join the fleet at Tampico. The battleships were ordered to leave Norfolk today to join the fleet at Tampico. The battleships were ordered to leave Norfolk today to join the fleet at Tampico.

QUICK DEVELOPMENTS IN MEXICAN SITUATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Orders came tonight to send all men at the St. Helena training station that are well enough advanced for duty, to the ships under way to Mexico. This will deplete the training station of practically all able seamen.

Orders were also issued to the Nashville at Santo Domingo to proceed to Tampico. Orders were also issued to the Tacoma, now at Boston, to proceed to Tampico. An extra force has been sent to Pensacola, was notified to stand by for orders to proceed to Tampico.

After another brief conference with Mr. Lind, Secretary Bryan again returned to the White House, where the President was receiving the New Chinese Minister. He returned to his offices following this conference.

Receiving the newspaper men later in the afternoon, Secretary Bryan refused to comment on the situation or to discuss possibilities in any way. He made three announcements of interest, as follows:

The consignment of 250 rifles shipped to Mexico City for the protection of the American colony, and which Huerta attempted to hold up, has been delivered and the rifles distributed.

Mr. Bryan has indefinitely postponed his trip to Florida, upon which he had intended to start last night. He announced that it was a day-to-day postponement, his plans not carrying more than one day in advance.

There has been no change in the status of Charge d'Affaires Nelson O'Shaughnessy as far as the State Department has been informed.

Mr. Bryan also announced that the Department was in uninterrupted telegraphic communication with Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and had heard from him throughout the day. He would not divulge or intimate the contents of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's wire.

Following this visit Secretary Daniels talked to the newspaper men, but maintained the same strict silence he had observed earlier in the afternoon. Mr. Daniels announced that Rear Admiral Fluke, with whom the Secretary had been in conference, would proceed to Hampton Roads tonight to acquaint Admiral Badger with the conditions.

MILITANTS' TORCH BUSY.

Shrewsbury, England, April 14.—One of the worst fires ever caused by the militant suffragettes arson squad occurred here today. Sir Walter Smythe's mansion was burned with \$175,000 damage.

Panzer, Ireland, April 14.—Militant

surfactants continued their warfare against Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists today. They tried to burn down the railway station near the parade grounds where Sir Edward was to review the Ulster volunteers during the afternoon, but failed owing to the vigilance of a watchman.

AMUNDSEN DELAYS POLAR TRIP.

Christiania, Norway, April 14.—Official announcement was made here today that Capt. Roald Amundsen has postponed his North Polar expedition for a year, because of shortage of funds.

DANIELS ORDERS SHIPS TO MEXICO

Secretary, However, Refuses to Discuss Phases of Situation.

ARMY IS GETTING READY

Preparations Completed for Movement of an Expeditionary Force When Necessary.

Announcement of the ordering of the fleet to Tampico was made by Secretary Daniels in the statement issued at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon soon after the adjournment of the cabinet.

"Secretary of the Navy Daniels this afternoon sent orders to Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, to proceed at once with all the ships under his command to Tampico, Admiral Badger was at Hampton Roads. At the same time orders were issued for the Hancock, now at New Orleans with 800 marines, to proceed at once to Tampico. Orders also were issued to the South Carolina, en route from San Domingo, to join the fleet at Hampton Roads. Intercepting her en route ready to proceed to Tampico. The torpedo fleet now at Pensacola was notified to stand by for orders to proceed to Tampico.

The foregoing was supplemented by Secretary Daniels later in the afternoon, with this memorandum:

"Admiral Badger will take with him the battleships Arkansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, New Jersey, and South Carolina, the Rhode Island being intercepted on her way from Haiti to Hampton Roads.

"The Tacoma, now at Boston, has been ordered also to Tampico by way of Newport and will start today or tomorrow.

"The Nashville, now at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, has been ordered to Guantanamo to coal and thence to Tampico.

"The Rhode Island, Nebraska, Virginia, and Georgia are now docking. It has not yet been decided whether they will join Admiral Badger's force. The Hancock will leave New Orleans for Tampico today with the First Regiment of the expeditionary force of marines.

"No Troop Movements Yet.

"Secretary of War Garrison announced that no troop movements are contemplated in connection with the naval mobilization.

"Mr. Garrison said, however, that department preparations have been completed for the movement of an expeditionary force when necessary. Four army transports are now at Galveston. The department, it is understood, has been making standing arrangements with the coastwise shipping vessels for the commandeering of a number sufficient to transport the troops as they may be needed in conjunction with whatever operations the United States may undertake.

"Secretary Daniels yesterday afternoon took under consideration the advisability of ordering ships from the Pacific Fleet to the force at Tampico. No announcement was made as to the disposition to be made of these ships.

BOOZE BUG'S BITE

STARTS THE VICTIM ON A MILD CAROUSE.

"Cordial King" of Curacao Also Brings to New York an "Anti-Booze" Insect.

New York, April 14.—The booze bug and the anti-booze bug have been discovered and today a collection of them was brought to New York by Nicholas Van Nellenbogen, the "cordial king" of Curacao. The booze bug gets full of orange juice which ferments. A bite from this insect is equal to a mild carouse. The bite of the anti-booze bug has the opposite effect.

A man may be in the act of mistaking a gutter for an anteroom, but a bite from the booze bug will make him a sober man. Mr. Van Nellenbogen says he intends to put the bugs on the market.

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED.

Metropolitan Presbyterian Church Honors Rev. John Chester.

A tablet to the memory of Rev. John Chester, organizer and first pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, was unveiled last night at the historic meeting of the semi-centennial jubilee of the church at Fourth and B streets southeast.

The impressive service consisted of an appreciation of Rev. Dr. Chester by Dr. G. W. N. Curtis, dean of the session, an address by Rev. George N. Lusk, of the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, Ill., on "A Completed Half-Century" and an address on "The Relation of the Church to Washington City Presbyterians" by Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The address at the unveiling of the tablet was given by H. K. Simpson, an elder of the church, in the absence of the grandson of Rev. Dr. Chester, Edward Harmon Simpson, Jr., who was prevented by illness from attending. The cords which tore the American flag from the marble slab were pulled by George P. Bohrer.

Following the service an informal reception was held in the lecture room of the church.

The next service of the jubilee is to be held this evening in the church parlors. The meeting will be a reunion of former members of the church. Thursday will be fellowship evening and the closing service of the celebration.

EXILE DIES AT AGE OF 104.

Montreux, Switzerland, April 14.—Baron Ferdinand de Turckheim, a French Alsace exile since the Prussian conquest, died here today, aged 104.

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where, 100 years ago, allied Europe shattered the armies of the Great Napoleon. Its colossal dome is supported by twelve gigantic warriors forty feet in height resting on their swords as guardians of the Personal Liberty of the German people. All human progress rests upon Personal Liberty—without its blessing neither nations nor individuals can develop. To Americans the Constitution of the United States forever guarantees Personal Liberty. Upon the tenets of the United States Constitution Anheuser-Busch brewers of Budweiser, 57 years ago founded their institution. To-day their great bottled beer is sold in every state of the nation, and wherever civilized man journeys Budweiser is demanded. Its Quality, Purity, Mildness and exclusive Sazer Hop Flavor have made it the natural choice of Americans. Budweiser sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles.

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH BRANCH, Distributors Washington, D. C.

Budweiser spells Temperance

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RESUME OF DEVELOPMENTS SINCE ARREST OF PAYMASTER COPP AND NINE MARINES

The Washington Herald presents herewith an accurate chronology of the developments in the Tampico incident:

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

Paymaster Copp and nine marines from the dispatch boat Dolphin, used by Rear Admiral Mayo, U. S. N., commanding American naval forces before Tampico, Mexico, were taken from their launch at the Tampico wharf and, with the American flag which had been flying over their craft, marched, under arrest, by Mexican federal troops for several blocks through thronged thoroughfares of Tampico.

In the face of strong representations by Admiral Mayo, Ignacio Zaragoza, commanding the Mexican forces, apologized, ordered the release of the Americans, and reprimanded Col. Hinojosa, the officer directly responsible for the outrage.

Admiral Mayo, at 6 o'clock in the evening, demanded that the Mexican authorities issue a national salute of twenty-one guns in reparation for the insult to the American flag.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

President Huerta ordered an investigation, and after the expiration of the twenty-four hours allowed by Mayo offered an apologetic explanation to Charge O'Shaughnessy in Mexico City, declaring that it was simply a case of "overzealousness" on the part of a subordinate officer, who would be punished for his offense.

Huerta informed O'Shaughnessy, extended the time limit twenty-four hours, but insisted upon accession to his original demand.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Informed by Mayo and O'Shaughnessy, Secretaries Bryan and Daniels conferred over the situation, and inclined toward the acceptance of Huerta's apology and no immediate insistence upon Admiral Mayo's demand, but sent no instructions to Mayo, who had wiredless the Navy Department, stating his reasons for insisting, but indicating he would not take drastic action unless backed up by Washington.

President Wilson, from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he had gone to spend Easter Sunday, wired indecision of Admiral Mayo's stand.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

State Department wired O'Shaughnessy to insist upon salute. Huerta replied he would order a salute to the Dolphin, but did not care to order a national salute to the United States colors. He ordered Gen. Zaragoza not to order the national salute. While not pressing a time limit, Washington rejected this proposal and insisted upon the salute.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

President Wilson announced that Huerta MUST accede to the American demand or suffer the consequences.

Huerta informed O'Shaughnessy that he would not alter his announced determination not to salute.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Informed by O'Shaughnessy of Huerta's final refusal, President Wilson and his cabinet, after a two-hour session, decided to order the North Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Badger, to clear for Tampico.

Seven battleships, two cruisers, and a transport, with from 800 to 1,300 marines, start for Tampico.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

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MASONS OPEN BRIDGE IN MAJ. BUTT'S MEMORY

Former President Taft and Temple-Noyes Lodge, of Washington, participate in Ceremonies.

Atlanta, Ga., April 14.—Former President Taft, Masons of Temple-Noyes Lodge, of Washington, and citizens of Augusta, today paid tribute to the memory of Maj. Archie William Butt, who died in the Titanic disaster.

The occasion was the dedication of the Butt memorial bridge, which spans the city canal at Fifteenth and Greene streets.

Temple-Noyes Lodge of Masons, who arrived here Monday from Washington with their families on a chartered steamer, are the guests of the five Masonic lodges of Augusta. Maj. Butt was a member of the Temple-Noyes Lodge and in memory of his brother, the lodge has provided for the decoration of one of the four corners of the bridge with a bronze shield and the seal of the lodge. Philander C. Johnson and Frank A. Sebring, members of the lodge, participated in the ceremonies.

There were entertained at a reception Monday night given by the Butt Memorial Association.

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